

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . . AND HOUSING . . .**

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1948

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.,
MANSFIELD,
1950



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Health Committee.

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. WAINWRIGHT, O.B.E., J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(COUNCILLOR W. WARD).

Aldermen :

H. BAGGALEY, J.P.

T. PEMBLETON

Councillors :

A. L. BIRKS

MRS. A. MILFORD

A. H. BOSWORTH

I. E. PICKARD

C. DAVEY

H. W. SIMPSON

C. H. LANGHAM

C. STONE

C. HARRISON

Staff Changes during 1948.

Dr. J. S. Drummond, Medical Officer of Health, took up duty on the 1st October, 1948.

Dr. W. J. Elwood was transferred to the Nottinghamshire County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

Mr. Fred Skirrow, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned to take up another appointment on the 15th December, 1948.

Mr. Donald Goodhand was appointed Pupil Sanitary Inspector on the 1st January, 1948.

The Nursing and Clerical Staff of the following departments were transferred to the Nottinghamshire County Council on the 5th July, 1948 :

Maternity & Child Welfare.

Municipal Midwifery Service.

Bull Farm and Ravensdale Day Nurseries.

The Nursing and Domestic Staff of the Forest Fever Hospital were taken over on the 5th July, 1948, by the State.

Public Health Staff.

(As at 31st December, 1948).

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B. Chir., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (part time)</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	H. H. JOHNSON, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. One vacancy.
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspector</i>	D. GOODHAND.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Senior Clerk (Sanitation)</i>	MRS. E. HANSON.
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS M. SMITH.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the year 1948. A perusal of the statistics in the body of the report shows that general improvement was maintained and the health of the Borough continued at a satisfactory level.

The coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, on the 5th July, 1948, brought to an end the control by the Borough Council of the welfare and ambulance services which had been built up and maintained at a high level of efficiency. The value of these services in the saving of life and the prevention of ill-health and disability cannot be over-estimated, and the credit for this work must go to the team work of the Medical Officers of Health in the past and the Public Health and Maternity & Child Welfare Committees. The future of these services, their control and administration now lies entirely in the hands of the Nottinghamshire County Council and they are solely responsible within this Borough for the following services :—

Ambulance ; Maternity & Child Welfare ; Domiciliary Midwifery ; Health Visitors ; Home Nursing ; Home Helps ; Day Nurseries ; Health Centres ; Immunisation and Vaccination and Mental Health.

Your admirable Infectious Diseases Hospital was likewise transferred to the State and will come under the administration of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board acting through the Local Hospital Management Committee. This Hospital will now serve a much wider area and greater population and will doubtless be put to more extensive use.

In passing I desire to make reference to two Acts of Parliament which were placed on the Statute Book during 1948 and which are in some respects complementary to the National Health Service Act. These were the National Assistance Act, 1948, which brought to an end the Statutory Provisions for the relief of the destitute by means of the Poor Law Acts and the Children's Act, 1948, which among other things makes better provision for the protection of child life and the care of children deprived of the care of a parent.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation of the whole staff and in particular I wish to thank for their invaluable help Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. J. Elwood (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Mr. H. N. Eardley (Chief Sanitary Inspector) and Mr. E. V. Hardwick (Chief Clerk).

To those ladies who have given freely of their time to assist voluntarily in the clinics, grateful thanks are again due.

In conclusion, I wish to express every appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	7.009
Number of Inhabited houses (end of year 1948)	....				14346,
Rateable Value (31st March, 1949)	....				£315,371
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....			£1245/19/0
Civilian Population (estimated at middle of year)	....				51,020

2.—Vital Statistics.

To facilitate reference the statistics are given below without comment. The significance of the figures is considered in the next section.

BIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	468	385	853
Illegitimate	....	18	38	56
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	....	486	423	909
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate 17.6 per 1,000 population.

SEX-RATIO AT BIRTH.

Legitimate	....	....	119 boys per 100 girls.
Illegitimate	....	....	47 boys per 100 girls.
Total	....	....	114 boys per 100 girls.

STILLBIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	10	17	27
Illegitimate	....	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		10	18	28
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 (live & still) births 29.8.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	260	210	470

Death-rate 9.2 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	23	14	37
Illegitimate	—	3	3
Totals	23	17	40

Infantile Mortality Rate 44.0 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 43.3 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 53.5 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	—	0.00
(b) From other Maternal causes	—	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	1
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	2
(c) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	5
(d) From Diphtheria (all ages)	....	....	0

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CHILD DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	....	72.7	still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	....	70.1	still-births and infants death per 1,000 total illegitimate births.
Total rate	....	65.5	still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The **Birth-rate**, 17.6 per 1,000 population, shows a decrease on the previous year.

The following table sets out at a glance the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1939	15.4
1940	15.4
1941	14.9
1942	17.6
1943	19.5
1944	21.5
1945	18.9
1946	19.2
1947	20.9
1948	17.6

The **General Death Rate**, 9.2 per 1,000 population is the lowest recorded since 1925.

The following table gives the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1939	11.3
1940	12.4
1941	10.3
1942	11.0
1943	11.4
1944	11.0
1945	11.2
1946	11.0
1947	11.0
1948	9.2

The **Natural Increase**, i.e., the increase of births over deaths, amount to 439.

Year	Natural Increase.				
1941	223
1942				312
1943	372
1944	445
1945	355
1946	400
1947	499
1948	439

The birth rate and the death rate for Mansfield both compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole :—

	Mansfield			England and Wales.		
Birth-rate	17.6	....	....	....	17.9
Death-rate	9.2	....	....	....	10.8

(b) The **Maternal Death-rate** 0.00 equalled only in 1946, is the lowest ever to be recorded in Mansfield.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 births				
	Mansfield			England & Wales	
1943	3.23	2.29
1944	2.89	1.93
1945	1.09	1.79
1946	0.00	1.43
1947	0.93	1.17
1948	0.00	1.02

(c) Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.

The proportion of stillbirths has risen compared with the figures for recent years, but is still much below the figure for 1942.

Year			Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1942	....	....	45.6	0.84
1943	....	....	28.0	0.56
1944	....	....	28.8	0.64
1945	....	....	21.8	0.42
1946	....	....	24.7	0.48
1947	....	....	22.3	0.47
1948	....	....	29.8	0.54

The **Infant Mortality Rate** again shows a decrease.

Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.

Year			126 Great Towns (over 50,000)	148 Smaller Towns (25,000-50,000)
		Mansfield		
1944	....	72.5	52	44
1945	....	53.7	54	43
1946	....	46.5	46	37
1947	....	45.6	47	36
1948	....	44.0	39	32

The causes of these infant deaths are set out in Table IV. Out of the total of 40 deaths, Pneumonia accounted for 13 and Prematurity for 10.

(d) The **Combined Pre-natal and Post-natal Child Death-rate**, *i.e.*, the rate obtained by correlating the number of still-births and infant deaths.

Year	Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live and still births			
1944	99.4
1945	74.5
1946	70.1
1947	66.8
1948	72.5

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (which are chiefly due to pre-natal causes) and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes) the following figures are obtained :—

Year	Still-births and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births	Deaths of infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1944	62.7	36.7
1945	46.0	28.5
1946	52.6	17.5
1947	39.9	26.9
1948	46.9	25.6

It will be noted that the proportion of still-births and deaths of infants over 28 days shows a gratifying decrease. The deaths of infants under 28 days on the other hand has increased, this is due to the influence of ante-natal causes.

(e) Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births has risen during 1948 as against a fall in 1947.

This illegitimate birth-rate has shown an upward trend since 1939. The figures below illustrate the variations which have occurred since 1939.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
1939	2.8
1940	3.6
1941	4.6
1942	4.3
1943	5.9
1944	5.6
1945	7.3
1946	7.6
1947	4.9
1948	6.1

The **illegitimate still-birth rate**. *i.e.*, the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births, is 17.8.

The **illegitimate infant Mortality rate**. *i.e.*, the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live-births, was 53.5.

(j) Sex-Ratio at Birth.

Following up the statistics which were introduced in the Annual Report for 1946, it is found that the ratio for 1948 is satisfactory.

Year	No. of boys born per 100 girls.		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total
1945	100	91	99
1946	108	95	107
1947	106	121	106
1948	119	47	114

Cancer Deaths.

There were 63 deaths from this disease in 1948, compared with 77 in 1947, 67 in 1946, 75 in 1945 and 80 in 1944.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Under 40 years	—	1	3	3	4
40 to 50 years	8	4	4	16	10
50 to 60 years	14	13	13	13	12
60 to 70 years	23	23	21	21	30
70 to 80 years	17	33	21	22	17
Over 80 years	1	3	5	1	7

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, lungs and rectum. In 61.7% of the total number of deaths, the stomach, bowels and rectum were affected.

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Liver	Bladder	Kidney	Lung	Breast	Generalised	Pancreas	Uterus	Prostate
40	1				1									
41	1								1					
44	1	1							2					
46	1	1			2									
48	1		1											
49	1				1									
51	2							1	1					
52		1											1	
53	1	1		1					1					
54	3	1			1	1			1			1		
55	1								1					
56	1					1								
57		2								1			1	
59	1											1		
61	2		1											1
62	1		1											
63	1	1			1		1							
64	1	1		1					1					
65		3	1	1						1				
66		1								1				
67	1	1									1			1
68	4	1	1	2	1	1								
69	3	2	1						2	1			1	
70	1									1				
71	1	3	3	1										
72	1		1											
73		1			1									
74	1													1
75	3	2	2	1									1	1
76	1					1								
78	2		1	1										
79	1													1
82		1									1			
	39	24	13	8	8	4	1	1	10	5	2	2	4	5

The occupations of persons dying from cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Coal Miner (retired)	....	....	6	Housewife	....	20	
Coal Miner	....	....	5	Spinster	....	2	
General Labourer (retired)	....	....	4	Dressmaker	....	1	
General Labourer	....	....	2	School Mistress	....	1	
Clerk	....	....	2			—	
Transport Driver	....	....	2			24	
Colliery Banksman	....	....	1			—	
Colliery Horsekeeper (retired)	....	....	1				
Colliery Bath Attendant	....	....	1				
Gas Meter Inspector	....	....	1				
General Dealer (retired)	....	....	1				
Traveller	....	....	1				
Basket Maker	....	....	1				
Maltster	....	....	1				
Checkweighman (retired)	....	....	1				
Art Master	....	....	1				
Company Director	....	....	1				
Railway Engine Driver (retired)	....	....	1				
Journalist (retired)	....	....	1				
Cinema Projectionist	....	....	1				
Store-keeper	....	....	1				
Grocer (reitred)	....	....	1				
Farmer	....	....	1				
Labourer (Ironworks)	....	....	1				
			<hr/>				
			39				
			<hr/>				

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

(1) Results of Immunisation.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 821, of whom 589 were under 5 years of age, and 232 were aged 5-14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 81.9%.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 2,047. This work was done principally by visits to the Infant Schools in the Borough, by courtesy of the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Thanks are also due to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

(2) Policy and Propaganda.

Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health attention has been directed during the year to the following points :

(a) "Eight months old is usually the best time to seek advice." This slogan has been adopted in national publicity material because it is realised that a child is definitely susceptible to diphtheria by 11 or 12 months of age, so that the aim should be to have the course of injections completed before then.

(b) The advisability of giving a single reinforcing or "boosting" injection to those children who were immunised a number of years ago. It is particularly desirable that such an injection should be given to new school entrants, both because the protection given by the early injections tends to wane gradually and cannot be relied upon after about four years, and also because there is an increased risk of exposure to infection when the child begins to attend school.

WHOOPING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

It will be remembered that a weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough had been started in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption throughout 1948 and during the year 495 children have been inoculated against this disease. It is still too early to give a definite opinion upon the degree of protection afforded by the vaccine.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition has decreased very much during this year, and it has not been necessary to treat any cases at the Fever Hospital as in previous years.

(b) Vermin.

Here again this does not present a great problem in Mansfield. Health Visitors keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected, fumigation is carried out.

EPIDEMICS.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 745, of which more than half related to cases of measles.

Measles. The prevalence of measles during 1948 was epidemic in character. The epidemic which was generally of a mild nature and caused one death, occurred in two distinct waves, and the highest number of cases were recorded in May, June and July and in November and December. The following table shows the prevalence of the disease since 1942.

	Cases of Measles.			
1943				264
1944	88
1945	159
1946	43
1947	273
1948	444

Whooping Cough. 153 notifications of this disease were received during the year. It is probable that other cases occurred, but very often medical aid is not sought owing to the tendency of parents to regard whooping cough as a trivial complaint, instead of the dangerous illness it often is.

Scarlet Fever. 96 cases of this disease were notified and all but 9 were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital.

For interest the number of notifications during the last 10 years are given :—

1938	....	....	....	226
1949	....	....	....	125
1940	....	....	....	84
1941	....	....	....	36
1942	....	....	....	47
1943	....	....	....	177
1944	....	....	....	284
1945	....	....	....	259
1946	....	....	....	180
1947	....	....	....	131
1948	....	....	....	96

Diphtheria. No cases occurred, the lowest recorded so far.

The following table shows the incidence since 1938 :—

1938	....	....	....	....	134
1939	....	....	....	....	54
1940	....	....	....	....	84
1941	....	....	....	....	53
1942	....	....	....	....	25
1943	....	....	....	....	29
1944	....	....	....	....	34
1945	....	....	....	....	10
1946	....	....	....	....	6
1947	....	....	....	....	2
1948	....	....	....	....	0

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis. (Infantile Paralysis).

Sporadic cases of this disease occur from time to time, and 2 cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified in Mansfield in November and 1 in December.

All were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital, and were seen there by an orthopaedic surgeon.

The patients were isolated in separate cubicles in the hospital for at least four weeks, and arrangements were made for their transfer to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, or for attendance at the Orthopaedic Out-patient Clinic as required, when the infectious period was over.

In spite of careful investigations, the source of the infection was not found in any case.

FOREST FEVER HOSPITAL.

Staff (5th July, 1948).

1 Matron, 2 Sisters, 5 Assistant Nurses, 10 Student Nurses, 5 Resident Domestic Staff, 13 Non-Resident Domestics, 2 Gardeners, 1 Boilerman, 1 Ambulance Driver and 1 Lodgekeeper.

Work of the Hospital (1st January, 1948 to 5th July, 1948).

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1948	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 5th July, 1948
Scarlet Fever ..	20	89	87	—	22
Diphtheria ...	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	2	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	2	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	14	13	—	3
Measles	5	8	11	—	2
Chickenpox ...	—	9	9	—	—
Rubella ...	1	2	3	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	6	6	—	—
Mumps	—	1	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	3	2	1	—
Streptococcal Throats	5	—	5	—	—
Miscellaneous .	—	7	6	—	1
Totals ..	34	143	148	1	28

Average Stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever cases	....	....	30.8 days.
Diphtheria cases	....	....	23.0 days.

Deaths in Hospital.

There was one death during this period of gastro-enteritis.

Number of Patients Treated.

The total number of patients treated was 143, of which 74 were Mansfield residents, 69 being admitted at the request of other Local Authorities.

Comparative Figures.

The following table gives the number of patients treated during the past ten years :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	5.7.48
Total patients treated	185	234	141	121	248	407	381	316	305	143
Patient days	8021	8623	5268	4407	8048	11156	10933	10121	8362	3930
Daily average of Patients	22.3	23.6	14.4	12.0	22.1	30.6	29.9	27.7	22.8	21.2
*Scarlet Fever Cases	116	83	35	46	172	272	241	164	129	51
*Diphtheria Cases	53	82	53	25	29	33	10	6	2	—

*The Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria portion of this Table refers to Borough cases only.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

Mansfield cases :				Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	....	....	....	5	246	251
Vincent's Angina	....	....	....	15	26	41
Tuberculosis (sputum)	....	....	....	1	33	34
Gonorrhoea	....	....	....	—	12	12
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	1	2	3
Totals				<u>22</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>341</u>

Specimens from other Local Authorities were investigated as follows :—

				Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	....	....	....	—	41	41
Vincent's Angina	....	....	....	2	—	2
Tuberculosis (sputum)	....	....	....	—	1	1
Totals				<u>2</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>44</u>

The totals for the previous year are as follows :—

Mansfield specimens (1947)	....	....	323
Other Local Authorities specimens	(1947	44	

In addition to the above, a great many Chemical tests and investigations were carried out during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
15-25	4	14	1	1	1	4	—	1
25-35	8	3	1	1	2	2	—	—
35-45	4	6	1	1	3	4	—	—
45-55	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
55-65	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals	25	28	4	4	13	12	1	2
Totals for previous year.	25	25	2	1	9	10	4	—

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Coal Miner	..	....	.	....	3	Housewife	....	10
Coal Miner (retired)	.		..	....	1	Hairdresser	....	1
General Labourer	....	....		....	2	Scholar	....	2
Haulage Contractor	....	....		....	1	No occupation	....	1
Hide & Skin yard worker	....			....	1			
Commission Agent	....	....		....	1			
Dustman	....	....		....	1			
Shoe operative	....	....		....	1			
Foundry Labourer	....	....		....	1			
Infant	....			....	1			
No occupation	....	....		....	1			
				<hr/>				<hr/>	
				14				14	
				<hr/>				<hr/>	

Midwives Acts (1902-1936).

1st January, to 5th July 1948.

The number of Midwives notifying their intention to practice was :—

Municipal Midwives	....	....	....	7
In Borough Institutions	....	....	....	17
In Private Practice	....	....	....	3
Midwives practising as Maternity Nurses				1
Total	....	....	....	<u>28</u>

Notices received :—

Forms of sending for Medical Aid	....	78
Notification of :—		
Still-births	....	4
Death of Infant	....	—
Death of Mother	....	—
Artificial Feeding	....	35
Liability to be a source of infection		1
Laying out of dead body	....	—

The number of claims submitted by medical practitioners on Medical Aid forms was 48 amounting to the sum of £92 5s. 6d.

During this period £329 8s. 0d. was received by the Municipal Midwives and paid to the Borough Treasurer.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service was transferred to the Nottinghamshire County Council on the **5th July, 1948.** and the following report concerns the work up to that date.

Births and Deaths.

Birth-rate, Still-birth rate and Infantile Death-rate will be found in the " Vital Statistics " in an earlier portion of this Report.

Attendances at Centres.

			Persons Attending	No. of Attendances
St. John's Street Centre :—				
Infant Welfare	(97 Sessions)	....	626	3701
Ante-Natal Clinic	(97 Sessions)	....	495	1859
Ultra-Violet Ray	(47 Sessions)	....	104	1109
Pleasley Hill Centre	(24 Sessions)	....	115	628
St. Lawrence's Centre	(50 Sessions)	....	485	2045
Brownlow Road Centre	(27 Sessions)	....	247	1281

The total number of mothers and children attending the Centres was 2,735 ; these made a total of 14,061 attendances.

Dinners for necessitous Mothers and Children.

In no instance was it necessary to provide free dinners for expectant mothers or children.

Health Visitors' Visits.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors were :—

Visits to Infants	....	....	....	....	2187
Visits to Children one to five years	....	....	....	....	3416
Visits to Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	139
Visits to Special Cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.)	....	....	....	....	321
Investigations of Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	13
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	41
Special Nursing Cases	....	....	....	....	—
Total					<u>6117</u>

Eye Cases.

Forty-eight cases were referred to Mr. Booth for examination and necessary treatment, as compared with 43 in the previous year.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases of this disease were notified during this period, one of which occurred in hospital. All three cases made a complete recovery.

Throat Conditions.

Twenty-two cases were sent to the Specialist and of these 17 were found to require operation. Three operations outstanding from 1946, and 5 operations outstanding from 1947, together with 3 on current cases were carried out.

Maternity Beds.

199 cases were admitted to the County Hospitals at a cost of £1,126 13s. 8d. In addition, 12 cases were admitted to the Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, at a cost of £292 15s. 5d., and 12 cases were admitted to the Mansfield and District General Hospital at a cost of £103 3s. 0d.

The number of maternity beds available again remained short of the demand. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining hospital accommodation for complicated cases, but many women wish to enter hospital for their confinements even though there is no complication.

Reasons commonly given are :—

- (1) Insufficient accommodation at home.
- (2) Unsuitable housing conditions.
- (3) No relative available to look after the mother at home.
- (4) Living in “ rooms.”
- (5) The inconvenience and “ bother ” of confinement at home, even where conditions are otherwise satisfactory.

It is unfortunate that the wishes of all these mothers cannot at present be met.

In the meantime, all applications are carefully investigated, and reservations in hospitals made for those who need them most.

Dental Treatment.

(a) Thirty-two expectant and nursing mothers and 10 children received treatment.

The attendances were :—

	Adults	Children
Number attending	32	10
Number of attendances	242	24

(b) The work done was as follows :—

	Total	Adults	Children
Extractions	173	154	19
Fillings	37	37	—
Other Operations (scaling, Gum Treatment, etc.)	80	79	1

(c) Provision of Dentures.

Twenty-six Dentures were supplied to mothers during this period.

Illegitimate Children.

The scheme described in the Annual Report for 1944, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular, 1866, was continued.

Premature Babies.

Four premature babies were born at home and 7 were born in hospital. Of these one died during the first 24 hours, and 10 survived at the end of one month.

Blood Examinations of Expectant Mothers for the Rhesus Factor.

Seventeen specimens were sent to the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Sheffield for the Rhesus Factor.

Home Helps.

A scheme for the provision of Home Helps was submitted to the Ministry of Health during 1947. Certain alterations were suggested, and the matter was still in abeyance at 5th July, 1948.

Light Clinic Report.

During this period 47 Ultra-Violet Light sessions were held.

The following table gives the conditions treated, together with the results of treatment :—

		Number of Cases	Cured or much improved	Stationary	
				A.	B.
Rickets	...	32	29	—	3
Debility	...	41	31	2	8
Malnutrition	....	10	5	1	4
Bronchitis	...	17	12	1	4
Anaemia	....	4	4	—	—
Total		104	81	4	19
Totals for previous year		201	178	3	20

Of the total number of children treated, over 77% showed either cure or marked improvement.

In order to derive full benefit from the treatment the children must attend regularly. In the large majority of cases—column (b)—where no benefit was observed, the attendances were irregular.

Day Nurseries.

The nurseries continue to render valuable service to the community by enabling those mothers who wish it to take up employment leaving their children at the nursery during the day. For the most part, mothers work in factories, but occasionally children are taken temporarily where there are family difficulties, such as illness in the home.

Training School for Nursery Nurses.

A scheme was prepared for the formation of a Training School conjointly with Chesterfield, and this was approved by the Ministries of Health and Education during the year.

The course of training lasts two years. The educational side of the training is undertaken at Chesterfield, and the practical nursery training by the Bull Farm Day Nursery, (Matron—Mrs. G. Nepora).

At the nursery the students receive a thorough training in the practical work required of a nursery nurse, and in addition attend lectures on the theory of their work.

By courtesy of the Matron of the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield, and the Nottinghamshire County Council, students are allowed to visit this hospital for a part of their training.

In all, 24 students attend at the nursery.

Bull Farm.

Capacity : The Nursery has accommodation for 40 children, and the number on the roll is never permitted to exceed 50.

Staff : 1 Matron, 1 Deputy Matron, 1 Warden, 2 Nursery Assistants, 1 Probationer, 24 Students in training, 4 Domestics.

Number of Children (June) :

Under 2 years	....	....	....	15
2 - 5 years	....	....	....	28

Ravensdale.

Capacity : The Nursery has accommodation for 40 children. The number on the roll is never permitted to exceed 50.

Staff : 1 Matron, 1 Deputy Matron, 1 Warden, 3 Nursery Assistants, 3 Probationers, 2 Domestics.

Number of Children (June) :

Under 2 years	....	....	....	13
2 - 5 years	....	....	....	32

Water Supplies in 1948.

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with Circular 170/47 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level.)
- (2) No extensions of water mains during 1948.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. No samples of raw water were taken. Thirteen samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Thirteen samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.4% of the population.
 - (b) 72 houses containing 0.5% of the population, are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.
 - (c) 14 houses containing .09% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1948.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1965
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8805
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1965

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2351
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	99
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By Owners	80
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners * brought forward from 1946	16

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied....	114
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	105
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	32

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders....	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

It is not possible without a detailed survey of all houses in the Borough to give accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. All complaints regarding alleged overcrowding are investigated and where overcrowding of a house is confirmed a report of the circumstances is sent to the Housing Committee.

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided by the Borough Council of Mansfield, unless otherwise indicated, until 5th July, 1948.

(A) Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases an ambulance and van with drivers stationed at the Forest Fever Hospital.

(2) For non-infectious and accident cases, an Ambulance Service was provided jointly with the adjacent Urban Districts of Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop. The Ambulance Service for the area is controlled by a joint committee from the three local Authorities, with the Town Clerk of Mansfield acting as Secretary to the committee and the Medical Officer of Health acting as officer in charge of the service. The Ambulance Depot is situated at Baum's Lane, Mansfield. Two ambulances (one owned by the Committee and one hired from the St. John Ambulance Brigade) and a car for sitting cases are maintained, and the staff includes a clerk and five drivers.

(B) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association to which an annual grant is made by the Corporation.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for nearly half a century, has been of considerable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

The district in the immediate vicinity of Bull Farm Estate is cared for by the Bull Farm Nursing Association. It provides skilled nursing for medical and surgical cases.

(C) Child Life Protection.

All the Health Visitors have been appointed as Visitors under the Child Life Protection Clauses.

A detailed form is completed when a new case is placed on the Register. Subsequently, a visit is paid every three months and the information obtained is placed before the Medical Officer of Health.

At 5th July, 1948, there were 4 children on the Child Life Protection Register.

(D) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The Maternity & Child Welfare Committee have arranged a complete scheme for the treatment of crippled children. This includes hospital treatment at Harlow Wood Hospital for cases requiring operation, and out-patient treatment for those requiring subsequent remedial treatment or observation.

(E) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

The Corporation employs nine municipal midwives and a non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Each Municipal Midwife may act as a Maternity Nurse when a doctor has been engaged for the confinement.

As far as possible, each Municipal Midwife works within an allotted area, but if one midwife has booked an excessive number of cases, some amount of re-distribution may be necessary.

The Municipal Midwives are closely associated with the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics, and are encouraged to accompany their patients when attending such Clinics for examination.

(F) Institutional Midwifery.

The Victoria Hospital can take 12 Mansfield cases each month. Cases are also admitted to the Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and to the Mansfield and District General Hospital.

(G) Care of Premature Babies.

(1) Two " Sorrento " Premature Baby Cots have been purchased. When a child weighing 4 lbs. or less is born at home, a " Sorrento " cot is placed in an ambulance and the child is conveyed to hospital in this special cot.

(2) When a premature child weighing over 4 lbs. is born at home, a " Sorrento " cot is loaned to the mother, and the child receives special attention from the midwives.

(3) The services of a consultant Paediatrician are available if required.

(4) Arrangements are made to ensure that, when a premature baby is discharged from hospital or when the midwife ceases to attend the house, the appropriate health visitor is notified and informed of the child's condition.

(H) Care of Illegitimate Children.

By arrangement with the County Council the inspection of illegitimate children is undertaken by a County Almoner, part of whose salary is paid by the Corporation, and whose work—in respect of the portion of her time devoted to Mansfield—is under the supervision of your Medical Officer.

(I) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre on the afternoons of every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and at Gilcroft Chambers on Thursday mornings. A doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre on the afternoon of every Tuesday and Thursday ; at St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley, every Monday afternoon ; at St. Lawrence's Church Hall, on the afternoons of every Tuesday and Thursday ; and at Brownlow Road Chapel every Thursday afternoon. A doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre on two mornings weekly.

Minor ailment clinics are conducted at St. John's Street Centre each morning.

(J) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinics.

A Diphtheria Immunisation clinic is held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at St. John's Street on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons ; at St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom on Monday afternoons ; at St. Lawrence's Church Hall on Tuesday afternoons ; at Brownlow Road Chapel on Thursday afternoons ; and at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate on Thursday afternoons.

(K) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Diseases clinic at West Hill Drive is under the supervision of the County Council. Medical Officers' sessions are :—Males—Tuesday mornings and Thursday evenings ; Females—Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday evenings.

(L) Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary at Hermitage Avenue is also under the County Council. Sessions :—Women and children—Monday morning and Monday afternoon ; Men—Thursday morning ; Employed persons—Thursday evening.

(M) Day Nurseries.

The Corporation maintains two Day Nurseries, at Bull Farm and Ravensdale, each with places for 40 children.

(N) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley Schools. For fuller details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(O) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information, reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(P) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases. There is no other special institutional provision for unmarried mothers in the area, except that they may be received into the County Institution.

(Q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

It is a voluntary hospital and has a total of 173 beds, allocated as follows :—

	Beds.
General Medical	31
General Surgical	69
Fracture Clinic	22
Maternity	4
Gynaecological	21
Orthopaedic	12
Ear, Nose and Throat	14

This accommodation provides in-patient treatment for 87 males, 60 females and 26 children.

A Private Nursing Home is attached to the Hospital. This Home contains 29 beds, 16 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

A Rehabilitation Centre at Crow Hill Drive was completed in 1946.

(R) Victoria Hospital.

The County Public Assistance Institution in Mansfield has 229 beds and provides accommodation for maternity cases and for the chronic sick.

(S) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a well-built and up-to-date Hospital of some 360 beds. It is a voluntary hospital, but relies to a large extent on fees paid by local authorities for the treatment of cases under orthopaedic schemes.

(T) Ransom Sanatorium.

This well-built Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis is under the control of the County Council. There is accommodation for 173 patients.

(U) Forest Isolation Hospital.

The Corporation's Fever Hospital consists of an up-to-date cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and diphtheria (the latter ward being now disused), an old cubicle block, a hutted emergency ward, a small but well constructed operating theatre, and an excellent administrative block and nurses' home. There is accommodation for 68 patients.

Factories Act 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	36	37	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	206	212	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	5	1	—
TOTAL	244	254	10	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	13	—	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	9	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	30	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	3	—	—	—
Total	14	58	—	6	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1948. The activities of the sanitary inspectors during the year are set out in detailed statistics in the main body of the Report and this preface is an endeavour to bring to your notice matters worthy of special comment.

Housing.

In the field of housing, the greatest problem has been and will continue to be, that of dealing with unfit and defective houses. Of the houses which are in clearance areas scheduled for demolition in 1948 a considerable number have been vacated and the tenants accommodated in council houses but even so, there remain well over 100 of these slum clearance area houses occupied by families living under conditions that impose a very severe strain upon human endurance. The rehousing of these slum dwellers is one of the most urgent housing needs in the Borough.

In addition to houses in scheduled clearance areas there is a large and increasing number of worn out and unfit houses which will provide material for a formidable slum clearance programme as soon as conditions make this course of action possible. These houses give rise to a continuous flow of complaints with many of which it is impossible to deal satisfactorily.

During the year 1,055 complaints were received at your Department and most of which were in respect of defects in houses. The number of notices served requiring housing repairs was 1965, as compared with 2,602 in 1947—an abnormal year, and 1,670 in 1946.

Meat Inspection.

Your Department continues to be responsible for the inspection of animals slaughtered for food to serve the needs of the Borough and the adjacent urban districts.

The number of animals killed and inspected during the year was 23,958, as compared with 22,384 in 1947, and 17,000 for an average pre-war year.

Seventy-four tons of meat, including 131 whole carcasses of beef, were condemned as compared with 58 tons in the previous year. Of the whole carcasses condemned 108 were infected with generalised tuberculosis. The persistence of the high incidence of tuberculosis found in cows brought to the slaughterhouses points to the need for vigorous action to eliminate this scourge from our dairy herds and underlines more than anything else can do the absolute necessity for the pasteurisation of milk other than that from cows certified to be free of tuberculosis.

Nineteen carcasses of calves were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis. As a result of co-operation with the Animal Health Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries the majority of the dams of these calves were traced and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

In my Report for last year I commented adversely upon the condition of one of the slaughterhouses. I am pleased to be able to report that substantial improvements have now been carried out to the structure and equipment of this building.

During the latter part of the year a number of cases of cysticercus Bovis were discovered in home-killed beef. This disease is the cystic or intermediate stage in the life cycle of a tape-worm which developes in the intestine of human hosts who consume infected beef and hitherto has been extremely rare in home-killed beef in Great Britain. The cysts usually varying in size from a pin's head to a pea are found in certain muscles of the carcass. In view of the harm which would follow to persons eating meat containing these parasites the greatest skill and care is needed in detecting and dealing with infected carcasses.

The cases discovered in Mansfield were the first to be discovered in recent years in this part of the country and specimens of the infected meat attracted the attention of public health officers from a wide area.

Milk.

All but 11 of 283 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination satisfied the appropriate tests ; of this total 48 taken from schools were all satisfactory.

Careful attention was given to the nutritional quality of this commodity and it is disturbing to find that there is evidence indicating that a slight but progressive decline is taking place in the fat and non-fatty solids content of milk. For example, samples taken from 5 churns of milk consigned to a local dairy gave an average fat and non-fatty solids of 2.74% and 8.38% respectively and when these samples were followed up with samples taken at supervised milkings at the producer's farm the quality was again below the legal presumptive standard of 3.0% fat and 8.5% of solids not fat.

Catering Establishments and Food Hygiene.

During the year an exhaustive and thorough survey was made of all catering establishments in the Borough.

Altogether over 120 premises including school kitchens, factory canteens and public restaurants were visited and inspected to ascertain the condition of the kitchens and the standards of hygiene observed by those engaged in these premises. Each visit was concluded by what can be best described as a " pep talk " on the need for scrupulous cleanliness in every aspect of food preparation and service.

Generally conditions were found to be good and particularly was this so in all of the school kitchens and the majority of factory canteens. In a number of public restaurants substantial improvements were carried out and improvements in others are pending. In the cases of two cafes our requirements for the improvement of the premises were such that the owners decided to cease using the premises for food preparation.

In the wide field of food hygiene there is, however, still much to be done. The numerous points at which food is manufactured, sold or distributed in the Borough makes the task of a complete system of supervision one which is beyond achievement by the present numerical strength of your staff. But given a not too generous increase in staff together with the not unwilling co-operation of the trade and the support of the general public, much can be done.

The housewife, probably more than anyone can exert a tremendous influence to bring about a high standard of food hygiene. During the difficulties of the war years she accepted indifferent service as an inevitable condition of the times but she must now begin to assert herself. In particular she must declare war on the careless display of food in shops, the thumb-lickers, the bag-blowers, the head-scratchers, and in fact upon anyone engaged in the sale of food who by their indifferent personal cleanliness or habits demonstrate any degree of carelessness in the handling of food.

I wish to express my appreciation of your continued support and interest ; and my thanks to Dr. Drummond and Dr. Caley for their help and co-operation.

In spite of difficulties, sound good work has been done throughout the year, and for this credit is due to Mr. Spencer (Deputy Chief Inspector), Mr. Skirrow and Mr. Johnson (Additional Sanitary Inspectors), Mrs. Hanson (Clerk), Donald Goodhand (Pupil), Mr. Kelly (Ratcatcher) and Mr. Davis (Van driver and disinfecter).

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1948.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

	Served.	Complied with.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	2268	2672
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	347	251
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	1965	2351
Roofs	379	565
Walls	498	638
Floors	74	95
Ceilings	227	261
Windows	265	251
Fireplaces	262	277
Washing Coppers	63	75
Sinks renewed	8	17
Water Supply	49	45
Rainwater pipes	438	572
Paving	158	236
W.C.'s repaired	226	309
W.C.'s additional provided	—	—
Drains cleansed	205	213
Drains repaired	100	118
Other	310	312
Houses cleansed	8	16
Houses disinfected of vermin	13	20
Nuisances from animals abated	15	13
Offensive accumulations removed	49	46

Dustbins provided	454	456
Rats and Mice	1	1
Smoke nuisances abated	14	12
Overcrowding abated	1	1
Moveable dwellings removed	6	6
Food premises repaired or improved	81	86
Miscellaneous	29	28

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of informal notices served	2615
Number of informal notices complied with	2923
Number of Statutory Notices served	339
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :	
(a) by owners	271
(b) by Corporation in default of owners	76

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default.
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 3 (H.L.L. Cleansing)	3	3	—
Section 9 (Repairs)	99	80	16
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves Gutters)	51	42	20
Section 24 (Drains)	4	2	2
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	25	18	8
Section 56 (Paving)	32	29	2
Section 75 (Dustbins)	120	83	28
Section 92 (Repairs)	2	14	—
Section 93 (Smoke Nuisance)	3	—	—
Totals	339	271	76

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits.
Water Supply	37
Drainage	456
Stables and Piggeries	22
Offensive Trades	7
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	36
Factories	220
Workplaces	2
Outworkers	156
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	1
Refuse Collection	—
Rats and Mice	354
Smoke observations	68
Schools	8
Shops	5
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	229

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

Number of Houses inspected	1618
Re-visits paid to above houses	7280

Under Housing Acts :—

Number of houses inspected	347
Re-visits paid to above houses	1525

Overcrowding :—

Number of houses inspected	131
Re-visits paid to above houses	13

Verminous Premises :—

Number of houses inspected	24
Re-visits paid to above houses .	51
Miscellaneous housing visits	36

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	....	....	95
Visits re Disinfection	....	....	3
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	....	....	—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	1499
Visits to Shops and Stalls	....	....	....	312
Visits to other premises	....	....	....	264

Visits to :—

Butchers	....	....	....	....	299
Fishmongers and Poulterers	....	....	....	....	114
Grocers	....	....	....	....	125
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	....	....	....	....	181
Cowsheds	....	....	....	....	114
Dairies and Milkshops	....	....	....	....	102
Ice-Cream Premises	....	....	....	....	231
Restaurants	....	....	....	....	240
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	....	....	....	....	24
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	104
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	128
Milk—Bacteriological	....	....	....	....	283

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

I. MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	....	....	....	....	5378
Sheep....	....	....	....	....	15467
Pigs ....	....	....	....	....	510
Calves	....	...	....	....	2603
					<hr/>
					23958
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of Meat surrendered during the year. With the exception of small quantities of canned goods, the foods enumerated below were utilized by processing into animal feeding-stuffs or agricultural fertilizers. The work is carried out by waste product merchants who are under contract to the Ministry of Food :—

Carcases Condemned.

Number.		Disease		Weight. Tons cwts. lbs.		
80 Cows		Generalised Tuberculosis		19	5	79
3 Cows	....	Septic Mastitis	....		14	102
3 Cows	....	Emaciation and Johnes Disease	....		10	68
2 Cows	....	Septic Pericarditis	....		8	87
2 Cows	....	Septic Metritis	....		10	14
1 Cow	....	Medicine Taint	....		3	87
1 Cow	....	Pyæmia	....		4	35
1 Cow	....	Milk Fever	....		4	89
20 Heifers	...	Generalised Tuberculosis	...	3	12	98
1 Heifer	...	Emaciation and Johnes Disease	....		2	0
1 Heifer	...	Septic Peritonitis	....		4	107
1 Heifer	...	Medicine Taint	....		5	90
1 Heifer	...	Septic Pericarditis	....		4	10
1 Heifer	...	Gangrenous pneumonia	....		3	64
1 Heifer	...	Septicæmia	....		3	97
1 Heifer	...	Pyæmia	....		3	102
8 Steers	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	2	11	103
1 Steer	....	Uraemia	....		7	12
1 Steer	....	Pyæmia	....		5	84
1 Bull	....	Septicæmia	....		9	80

19 Calves	....	Congenital Tuberculosis	....	....	6	90
9 Calves	....	Pyæmia	....	....	3	68
3 Calves	....	Immaturity	....	....		83
2 Calves	....	Joint Ill	....	....		93
2 Calves	....	Moribund	....	....	1	3
1 Calf	....	Pneumonia and Dropsy	....	....		50
2 Sheep	....	Tuberculosis and Emaciation	....	....		80
12 Sheep	....	Moribund	....	....	6	86
3 Sheep	....	Decomposition	....	....	1	79
2 Sheep	....	Multiple Injury	....	....	1	2
4 Sheep	....	Gangrenous Pneumonia	....	....	1	85
3 Sheep	....	Emaciation and Dropsy	....	....	1	0
1 Sheep	....	Dropsy and Chronic Nephritis	....	....		92
1 Sheep	....	Uraemia	....	....		60
1 Sheep	....	Septic Mastitis	....	....		50
7 Pigs	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	8	100
2 Pigs	....	Septicæmia	....	....	3	12
1 Pig	....	Moribund	....	....	1	1
1 Pig	....	Pyæmia	....	....		80
1 Pig	....	Acute Enteritis	....	....		45
					33	0 103

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs.

		Disease.	Weight. Tons cwts. lbs.		
Beef	....	Tuberculosis	....	3	11 53
Beef (Imported)	....	Tuberculosis	....		100
Beef	....	Abscesses or Bruising	....	9	2
Beef	....	Putrefaction	....		77
Beef (Imported)	....	Bone Taint	....	10	61
Beef	....	Bone Taint	....		32
Veal	....	Injury	....		7
Mutton	....	Bruising	....	1	7
Mutton	....	Contaminated	....		25
Mutton	....	Abscesses	....		6
Pork	....	Bruising and Injury	....		25
Pork	....	Decomposition	....	1	29
Pork	....	Inflamation	....		2
Heads	....	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	....	10	18 24
Offals....	....	Various Diseases	....	25	9 45
					41 3 47

2. OTHER FOODS.

Article.	Cause of Condemnation.	Weight.		
		Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	4	4	46
Fresh Fruit	Unsound		8	4
Fresh Vegetables	Unsound		1	52
Potatoes	Unsound		1	2
Wet Fish	Unsound		12	39
Shell Fish	Unsound		9	92
Fish Cakes	Unsound			10
Bread & Flour	Unsound and Contaminated	2	13	52
Biscuits & Sweets	Unsound			55
Pikelets	Unsound			55
Dried Fruit	Unsound		3	1
Dried Milk	Unsound		2	0
Yeast	Unsound		1	56
Cheese	Mite infected			32
Eggs	Unsound			70
Chocolate	Contaminated			28
Pressed Meat	Unsound			56
Meat Pies	Unsound			22
Sausage	Unsound			56
Bacon & Ham	Bone Taint			32
		<hr/>		
		9	0	88
		<hr/>		
Total weight of food condemned during 1948		83	5	14
		<hr/>		

3. TABLE OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :-

1948	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. Slaughtered	3683	1695	2603	15467	510
No. Inspected	3683	1695	2603	15467	510
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	13	17	27	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1466	677	14	368	43
Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	40.07	40.70	1.19	2.55	9.4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses	28	80	19	2	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	716	773	2	—	58
Percentage affected with T.B.	20.20	50.32	0.806	0.01	12.74

4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 221 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Milk	108	21	129	9	1	10
National Dried Milk		1	1			
Butter	4		4			
Margarine	1		1			
Cooking Fat	1		1			
Cheese	1		1			
Beef Sausage	5		5	1		1
Beef Sausage Meat	1		1	2		2
Pork Sausage				1		1
Pork Sausage Meat	1		1			
Sausage Meat	1		1			
Salami Sausage		1	1			
Beef Suet	1		1			
Brawn	1		1			
Potted Meat Paste				1		1
Tea	2		2			
Coffee	2	1	3			
Cocoa	1		1			
Jam	1		1			
Marmalade....	1		1			
Lemon Curd		1	1			
Custard Powder	1		1			
Cake Mixture		1	1			
Pudding Mixture		1	1			
Baking Powder	1		1			
White Pepper		2	2			
Dried Peaches		1	1			
Marzipan	1		1			
Apple Puree		1	1			
Black Currant Syrup		1	1			
Chutney	1		1			
Sauce		1	1			
Salad Dressing	1		1			
Tometti		1	1			
Soup		1	1			
Picnic Mustard		1	1			
Arrowroot		1	1			
Pure Malt Vinegar	1	1	2			
Orange Squash		1	1			
Malt Food Beverage		1	1			
Chocolate Spread		1	1			
Sardines in Oil		1	1			
Honey	1		1			
Sultanas	1		1			
Lemonade Powder	1		1			
Dried Sage		1	1			
Fruit Toffeed Puffs	1		1			
Fruit Lollies	1		1			
Aniset	1		1			
Whisky		1	1			
Rum	1		1			
Ruby Port Style Wine	1		1			

ARTICLE.	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Wine Cocktail	1		1			
Ginger Wine	1		1			
Bicarbonate of Soda	1		1			
Gelatine		1	1			
Processed Peas		1	1			
Camphorated Oil		1	1			
Concentrated Composition Essence		1	1			
Pure Olive Oil	1	1	2			
Glauber Salts		1	1			
Saccharin Tablets		1	1			
Oil of Eucalyptus		1	1			
Nerve Tonic		1	1			
Rheumatism Tablets		1	1			
Parrishes Chemical Food		1	1			
Bronchial Mixture		1	1			
TOTALS	150	56	206	14	1	15

ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
40	Milk	Contained approximately 1% added water	Informal Sample Subsequent formal samples from the same source were found to be genuine. One of three samples from three churns from the same producer. The other two samples were of good quality and the average fat content of the whole consignment was above the legal standard.
56	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 5%	
47	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat content to the extent of 4.8% and contained preservative without required declaration.	Vendors warned
61	Milk	Freezing Point test showed trace of added water	Producer warned.
62	Milk	Do.	Producer warned.
88	Milk	Do.	
89	Milk	Do.	
90	Milk	Do.	
91	Milk	Do.	
92	Milk	Do.	Legal Proceedings Fined £2/2/0
122	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to extent of 14.0%	
129	Beef Sausage Meat	Deficient in meat to the extent of 9.6%	Facts reported to the Ministry of Food who subsequently decided to warn the vendors concerned.
130	Beef Sausage Meat	Deficient in meat to the extent of 17.0%	
164	Potted Meat Paste	Deficient in meat to the extent of 7.1%	Vendors warned.
213	Beef Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 8.8%	Vendors warned.

5. GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 590 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated milk supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6. MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926-1943.

Number of farms producing milk	....	....	22
Number of producers selling wholesale	....	....	14
Number of producers selling retail	....	....	8
Number of retail milk purveyors	....	....	18
(excluding shops selling bottled milk)			
Notices served requiring repairs or cleansing	....	....	45
Notices complied with	....	....	45

All cowsheds and dairies are regularly inspected and during the year 216 inspections were made of these premises.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulation, 1936-1946.

There are four pasteurising plants in the Borough. During the year 283 samples were taken for examination compared with 264 in 1947. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following table :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	170	167	3	164	6
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	76	75	1	76	—
Sterilised	26	26	—	26	—
Totals	272	268	4	266	6

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Coliform Bacillus Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
*Tuberculin Tested	3	3	—	2	1
Accredited	8	8	—	8	—
Totals	11	11	—	10	1

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year 1948 :—

Month	Average Percentage of Fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.66	8.94
February	4.80	8.92
March	3.47	8.87
April	3.14	8.77
May	2.95	8.59
June	3.28	8.91
July	3.25	8.70
August	3.72	8.74
September	3.56	8.95
October	3.78	8.85
November	3.63	8.88
December	3.70	8.93
Average	3.58	8.84

The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8.5 per cent.

The Council as the Licensing Authority issued the following licenses during the year :—

Pasteuriser's Licence (Holder Process)	2
Pasteuriser's Licence (Short time High Temp. Process)	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Licence (Holder Process)	1
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Licence (Short time High Temp. Process)	2
Dealer's Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	38
Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	5
Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Accredited Milk	1

7. ICE CREAM.

During the year 43 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to their state of cleanliness. Of these 39 were satisfactory. Appropriate action was taken in respect of the 4 unsatisfactory samples and subsequent samples taken from the manufacturers concerned proved to be satisfactory.

7. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of grocers for having in their possession for sale a quantity of rolled oats which were contaminated with mice faeces. The Magistrates found the charge proved and imposed a fine of £3 3s.. 0d

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

INFESTATION ORDER. 1943.

The destruction of rats and mice has continued throughout the year. The Council operate a free service and employ a full-time rat-catcher who has pursued his work with great enthusiasm and ability.

Various methods of rat destruction were used but poisoning after pre-baiting as advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was the method most generally used.

The following summary indicates the extent of the work done :—

Corporation premises treated	....	....	17
Domestic premises treated	....	....	241
Business premises treated	....	....	400
Visits for pre-baiting	....	....	2384
Pre-baits laid	....	....	6225
Poison baits laid and taken	....	....	1945
Rat bodies found after poison baiting	....	....	647
Rats killed by dogs and trapping	....	....	238
Sewer manholes pre-baited	....	....	197
Sewer manholes poison baited	....	....	94
Estimated total of rats destroyed on domestic and business premises	....	....	4126
Estimated total of rats destroyed in sewers	....	....	188
Estimated total of rats destroyed	....	....	4314

The fact that no charge is made for destruction of rats in domestic or business premises helps greatly in the prompt reporting of the presence of rats, but it must be realised that the legal position is still that occupiers are responsible for destruction of rats on their premises.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1948 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		corrected number	Net		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1000 Net Births
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate		
1937	47,080	744	684	14.5	684	14.5	444	9.4	56	81.8
1938	47,420	801	706	14.9	700	14.7	471	9.9	22	31.1
1939	47,760	918	737	15.4	826	17.2	545	11.3	46	58.6
1940	48,170	878	745	15.4	924	19.1	601	12.4	41	53.8
1941	48,920	868	729	14.9	800	16.3	506	10.3	46	62.3
1942	47,410	1044	837	17.6	852	17.9	525	11.0	40	47.7
1943	46,210	1049	902	19.5	841	18.2	530	11.4	50	55.4
1944	46,780	1200	1006	21.5	854	18.2	561	11.0	73	72.5
1945	47,030	1148	893	18.1	809	17.2	538	11.2	48	53.7
1946	49,150	1336	945	19.2	866	17.6	545	11.0	44	46.5
1947	50,330	1436	1053	20.9	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6
1948	51,020	1311	909	17.6	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1948.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified														Total cases notified in each locality.					Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone.	South Ward	East Ward				
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	40	19	...	87
Scarlet Fever	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	3	...	3	5	...	3
Erysipelas	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	20	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	6	11	...	11
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3
Neonatorum	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	1	...	13
Puerperal Pyrexia*	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	444	18	47	62	66	91	158	1	1	...	...	...	...	124	...	106	214	...	11
Whooping-cough	153	15	17	23	24	29	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	46	40	1	6
Totals	745	46	70	96	98	133	250	12	6	19	3	8	4	244	1	210	291	1	137		

* 5 of these were of non-residents notified from the County Institution.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

							All Ages.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females
All Causes							260	210
1	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	2	—
5	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	....	....	....	....	....	13	12
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
8	Syphilitic diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
9	Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
10	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
11	Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
12	Acute infantile encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
13	Cancer of mouth & oesoph (M), uterus (F)	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
14	Cancer of stomach & duodenum	....	....	....	....	....	9	3
15	Cancer of breast	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
16	Cancer of all other sites	....	....	....	....	....	28	13
17	Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	....	....	....	....	....	30	26
19	Heart disease	....	....	....	....	....	67	62
20	Other Circulatory diseases....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
21	Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	26	16
22	Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	....	....	....	11	11
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
25	Diarrhoea, &c., under 2 years	....	....	....	....	....	4	1
26	Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	2	—
27	Other digestive diseases	....	....	....	....	....	4	1
28	Nephritis	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
29	Puerperal & post-abortion sepsis....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
30	Other maternal causes	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
31	Premature birth	....	....	....	....	....	5	2
32	Congenital malformation, birth injury, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	8	5
33	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	4	—
34	Road Traffic accidents	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
35	Other violence	....	....	....	....	....	7	4
36	All other causes	....	....	....	....	....	14	18

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	....	....	14	2	—	—	16	11	5	6	1	39
	Uncertified	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1 Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 Whooping-cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
3 Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Tuberculous Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8 Tuberculosis, Intestinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
9 Other Tuberculous Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13 Convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
14 Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
15 Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	4	....	13
16 Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17 Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18 Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4
19 Hernia, Intestinal (Obstruction)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 Malformation	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
21 Debility, Sclerema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
22 Icterus	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
23 Premature Birth	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
24 Injury at Birth	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
25 Disease of Umbilicus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26 Atelectasis	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
27 Lack of care	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28 Suffocation (in bed)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
29 Other Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30 Other Causes	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE V.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948.

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansfield	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Births :—					
Live	17.6	17.9(a)	20.0	19.2	20.1
Still	0.54	0.42(a)	0.52	0.43	0.39
Deaths :—All Causes	9.2	10.8(a)	11.6	10.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.54	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63
Influenza	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever... ..	1.88	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37
Whooping Cough	2.99	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13
Diphtheria	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Erysipelas	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles... ..	8.70	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17
Pneumonia	0.39	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	44.0	34(b)	39	32	31
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
(a) Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	1.38	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34(c)
Puerperal Pyrexia					
(b) Maternal Mortality :—					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.00	0.11			
Abortion without Sepsis	0.00	0.05			
Puerperal Infections	0.00	0.13			
Other	0.00	0.73			
Abortion : Mortality per million women aged 15-44—England and Wales—					
With Sepsis					9
Without Sepsis					4

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

(c) In London Puerperal Fever alone was 0.61

